

VOLUME 26
Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as second-class matter.
Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a year.

Republican Congressional District Convention.
FIRST DISTRICT.
A Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Watworth, Rock and Jefferson, is hereby called to meet at the village of Geneva, in Watworth county, on the 14th day of August, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the district for the next ensuing two years. Each Senatorial and Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.
JOHN R. BENNETT,
D. B. BARNES,
E. ENOS,
T. C. FISH,
H. S. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Republican Senatorial Convention.
A Republican Senatorial Convention of the Second District, comprising the counties of Rock, is hereby called to meet at the Court House, in the city of Janesville, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to select two Senatorial Delegates to represent the district in the Republican Congressional Convention for the year 1883.
JOHN R. BENNETT,
S. T. MEINKE,
J. M. BENNETT,
S. S. NORTHROP,
W. H. H. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Assembly Conventions.
FIRST DISTRICT.
A Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Rock County, will be held at Rootville, Saturday, August 12th, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., to choose delegates to attend the Congressional convention to be held at Geneva, August 14th.
H. P. HOBART,
S. F. FISHER,
Committee.

THIRD DISTRICT.
A Republican Convention of the Third Assembly District, Rock County, is hereby called to meet at the Court House, in the city of Janesville, on Monday, August 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Congressional convention that meets in the village of Geneva, August 14th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.
P. A. AMES,
S. C. GARR,
JAS. HADDEN, Jr.,
Committee.

Soldiers who lost an arm in the army will be entitled to \$37 a month hereafter.
The President has a clear conscience and the confidence of the people. Congress has neither.
Congressman Caswell saw that his fences were getting "a little down," and is home to look after them.

It is predicted that General Bragg will be defeated for re-nomination, and that only one delegate from Dodge county will be for him.
By vetoing the River and Harbor bill the President got never the people than over before. By passing the bill over the veto of the President, the members get farther than ever from the people.

A Southern paper, which has been taught by sad experience, says the Democratic prospects in Ohio are bright this year, but it is wily says, "we shall not kindle the bonfire yet."

Congress will probably adjourn next Monday. The House will be ready on Saturday, but the Senate is behind, and will not be ready till Monday. When Congress adjourns, let all the people rejoice.

The Prohibitionists will probably endorse William T. Price for Congress. The Greenbackers can also consistently endorse him. He can lay claim to the support of all parties except the Democratic party. No one can accuse Mr. Price of coquetting with the Democrats.

The Appleton Post wants Theodore D. Kanouse to understand that it will be an unpardonable piece of presumption for him to interfere in a campaign which is of a national character, and thus jeopardize the life of the Republican party. Mr. Kanouse is blind to his hobby, is short-sighted, impracticable, and it is not likely he will see his duty and follow it.

The exports to the United States from the Hamilton (Ontario) district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, as reported by the Hon. Frank Leland, United States Consul, amounted to \$3,322,203, against \$2,236,871, for 1881, being an increase of nearly \$800,000 over last year. This is the largest showing of exports ever made by an American Consul at Hamilton.

An analysis has been made of the vote by which the River and Harbor bill was passed over the veto of the President. In the House of Representatives the political complexion of the vote was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Rep., Dem., Total, and a second set of columns for the Senate vote.

Table with 4 columns: Rep., Dem., Total, and a second set of columns for the Senate vote.

This was about the vote on the original passage of the bill. It will be seen that one party cannot throw mud at the other for voting for the river and harbor swindle, because one is as much to blame as the other. Either party could have defeated the infamous scheme by casting a solid vote, but that was impossible, and both parties equally

divided the shame of supporting it. The Democrats usually go in for all such reckless expenditures of public money, but the Republicans should know better than follow their example. It has been the motto of the Democrats for some time, "the old flag and a big appropriation," and in all measures which look to an extravagant outlay of public money, they are always to the front. But in this particular humiliating case, the Republicans are as much to be censured as the Democrats and should not escape criticism.

NEWS FROM THE WIRES

The President's Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

A Little Turmoil in Monroe Over the Postmastership.

A Severe Wind and Rain Storm at Milwaukee.

A Law Suit Over the Sale of the Waukesha Woolen Mills.

A Passenger Train Wrecked Near Waukesha by a Wash-out.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A friend of the President's said today that he received the action of Congress like a philosopher. He regarded it simply as a difference of opinion and conviction as to duty, and not a personal conflict in any sense of the word. His best friends in both House and Senate had differed with him on this point, notably Senator Jones, of Nevada, who made up a tally sheet before the vote was taken in the Senate, and with Sawyer fixed up the pairs to pass the bill over the veto. Jones was mentioned because his intimacy with the President was well known to the public, but there were others scarcely less near to him who voted the same way. "There was no feeling on the subject at all. The gentleman alluded to above said further that the President was greatly shaken up on the question, and all sorts of expedients were urged. Personally from the first he thought he ought not to sign the bill, but for a time he wavered, and the friends of the bill made an impression on his mind. Finally, after sleeping over it, however, he decided that he was right at first, and could not sign it because of the small and local improvements provided for."

Hope on, Hope ever.

No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis—if other treatment have failed—hope all go at once for THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. It will secure your immediate relief. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

MONROE POSTMASTERSHIP.

MONROE, Wis., Aug. 3.—The good people of this little city were greatly astonished this morning to read in the Inter Ocean that a change of Postmaster had been ordered here; that the name of D. W. Ball had been sent to the Senate for Postmaster, vice H. Medberry removed. This announcement was not only a surprise to our citizens, but to Mr. Medberry also, who had only held the office a little over a year, having been appointed March 15, 1881. He had made an excellent officer, and no charge of any kind had been preferred against him. There is considerable feeling manifested about the matter, and some earnest dispatches were sent this morning to Senator Cameron, urging him to stop the confirmation. If this case could be properly got before the public, it would delight George William Curtis and his crowd beyond description. It seems that in the beginning of 1881 Congressmen Hazelton was greatly troubled by two factions, which were fighting to get possession of the postoffice at Monroe. Hazelton was personally unpopular at Monroe, but was desirous of strengthening himself there, and was afraid to side with either faction by appointing its champion. In his trouble he wrote to Medberry, who was then a revenue agent, and told him if he would resign he would have him appointed postmaster at Monroe, where Medberry's family resided, and no himself was very popular. Desiring to be at home with his wife and family, Medberry answered that he would accept; so he resigned from the revenue service, and was made postmaster at Monroe. He soon found, however, that Hazelton was so unpopular that it was impossible for him to bring the people around to a favorable opinion of their Congressman, so he ceased to try to run the Hazelton machine, and gave a more strict attention to the duties of his office. The time for a re-nomination approached, Hazelton seems to have become aware that he was not growing in popularity at Monroe. For this he blamed Medberry, and wrote that gentleman saying that he did not think it "good politics" to keep a man in office that could be of no more service to him and asked Medberry's resignation. Mr. Medberry was astonished, and after a consultation with his friends declined it. This was some six weeks ago, and neither he nor his friends had heard any more about the matter until the notices this morning. They were astonished that an officer should be removed without any

charges preferred or any notice given. Mr. Medberry has been a Stalwart—a Conkling and Arthur man all through, and does not believe that the President has done this kind of thing. He knows the facts. This, perhaps, will teach him that Hazelton is President for this district.

Incredible.

F. A. Scratch, druggist, Ruthven, Ont., writes: "I have the greatest confidence in your Broom-Broom Broom. In one case in which I am personally acquainted, their success was almost incredible. One lady told me that half a bottle did her more good than hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine she has previously taken." Price \$1.00.

For sale by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—The local passenger train from Waukesha to Milwaukee on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad was precipitated from the track by a washout this morning, and the engineer, fireman, and baggage man injured. The engine passed over the washout, but the engineer and fireman lost their presence of mind and jumped from the tender. Dr. Fox has returned from the scene of the accident, and gives the names of the injured parties: Wm. Sherman, fireman; Frank Percall, engineer; W. F. Heit, baggage man. Sherman's injuries are very serious.

Many—who had that little lamb—had teeth as white as snow; and they were washed twice a day with "Eucalypti" you know. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

ITS CERTAINTY.—To cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness is not speculation, but is proved with letters from persons of high respectability constantly coming in. ZORPZA is an absolute cure. Sold by Prentice & Evenson.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Suit Against the Assignees of the Waukesha Woolen Company—Low Figures at Which the Property was Sold.

Waukesha, Aug. 3.—Papers have been served upon A. J. Frame and Milton S. Griswold, assignees of the Waukesha County Manufacturing Company, Joseph J. Haddfield and wife, Thomas D. Cook, the Waukesha woolen mills, of Waukesha, and George H. Foster and Edwin Hyde, of Milwaukee, by Deputy Sheriff Stephens, under the direction of William Street, of Janesville, and Harold Emmons, of Milwaukee, plaintiffs' attorneys, for the purpose of setting aside the sales of the real estate, buildings, machinery and apparatus of the Waukesha County Manufacturing Company, as fraudulent and void as to the plaintiffs, Richard Street, H. M. Benjamin, Richard Davis and the other unpaid creditors. The complaint charges the assignees and other defendants with having conspired to sell and dispose of property for about one third of its value for the pecuniary advantage of the defendants and in fraud of the rights of the unpaid creditors. It also charges that the assignees fraudulently sold the property to the other defendants. The complaint is a voluminous document of 271 folios. The damage claimed by the creditors is placed at \$75,000 and interest.

Ever since the sale of the effects of the late Waukesha County Manufacturing Company, Jan. 1881, for \$25,000, about one fourth of its inventoried price, there has been more or less unfavorable comment and the present reckless sale for developments will create a profound sensation in business circles. New developments are expected soon. The case is called for the December term of the Circuit Court.

Making a Raft.

John Hays, Credit, P. F., says that for nine months he could not raise his hand to his head through lameness in the shoulder but by the use of Thomas' Electric Oil, he was entirely cured. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

STORM AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—To-night's storm was the severest of the season, and a great deal of damage was done to property by the water and by lightning. Not less than half a dozen buildings in different parts of the city were struck by lightning, but no loss of life resulted except in one case. The chimney of Plankinton & Armour's packing house was struck, and a seam opened in its entire length. The same bolt that ruined the chimney struck the roof of the engine room, injuring the fireman, Kopschneider, so badly that he died at noon to-day.

The house of C. F. Tutton, General Superintendent of the Milwaukee Road, was struck and the roof badly demolished. The house was protected by several copper strips of lightning rods, but two of these that were struck were melted and for several feet from the point. In the lower parts of the city cellars were flooded, sewers overflowed, and sidewalks and streets damaged badly. Outside of the city it did little damage, as it appears to have been light elsewhere in the State.

The Elixir of Life.

That purely vegetable compound, Broom-Broom Broom, may be justly termed the Elixir of Life. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and F. Sherer & Co.

JOHN L. CLEM.

An Interesting Sketch of the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga—How He Fought and How He Won—A Career that is as True as a Roman's.

A writer in the Philadelphia Record contributes the following, or the famous soldier boy, John L. Clem, who once lived in Wisconsin:

"In the recent army shuffle I see that Captain John L. Clem, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., has been dealt to Philadelphia. This is a good thing for Philadelphia and a good thing for the clever and popular young officer. His family, Mrs. General French, Miss French, will join Captain Clem at the close of the summer and will take up their residence in that city. I have known 'Johnny' Clem since his boyhood, having first met him at the close of the war in Indianapolis. He was then a small lad with a reputation. He went into the army in '61, a boy of ten. Being rescued even by a drummer, because of his tender years, he boarded the train which carried the Third Ohio Regiment to the front, determined to go to the war, as an enlisted man. He was not to go anyhow. He next offered himself as a drummer. He was not accepted, but was refused, though out of admiration for the indomitable spirit of the youth he was permitted to accompany that organization. Regardless of the fact that the government had declined his services, young Clem participated in the campaign and movements of this regiment until '62, when he finally secured the goal of his ambition by being duly enlisted as a drummer. This was not, however, until after the battle of Shiloh. In that fight this boy of 11 years did what has always covered a name with glory in military annals. He was a volunteer. He had learned to drum, and with a regular drum swung between his hands. He marched up the bloody hill from the river's brink beating the charge that others were paid to beat. Under the deadly shower of shot and shell the volunteer hero himself a man. It was my own first battle, and right well do I remember the awful courage of those days at Shiloh. The drum was smashed by an exploding shell, but the boy volunteer, covered with mud, now and then felled by falling branches, tugged along, advancing and receding, as the command to which he had attached himself, withstood or wavered under the scorching fire of the rebels. That day he was actually wounded in the thigh, and the wound was so thickly strewn that one could almost step from body to body at a single stride. Had he been a man at the close of that engagement he would have been rewarded with a commission. As it was they enlisted him as a drummer and gave him the right to that which he had only by the dint of his own valor won. From that day he was known as 'Johnny' Shiloh, a sobriquet familiar to every soldier in the division. It was at Chickamauga, however, where he distinguished himself more grandly, and won on the field of Thomas' glory, and renounced the imperishable name of 'The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga.'"

This story was not satisfied with a drum. He wanted fight. Full of pluck and that high courage which makes heroes, he demanded a musket. In order to comply with his desire a gun had to be cut down to his diminutive size so that he could load it. On the 23d of September, 1863, armed with this shortened rifle, he stood by the side of the great battle once more. He was a soldier in the ranks. In the midst of the leaden hail that followed he worked his little musket for all it was worth. His command was in a tight place that day and he was forced back as the close toward Chickamauga. The brigade to which he belonged attempted to make a stand, and was surrounded by the enemy. Little Johnny had not been able to get back as fast as the men, and before the advancing line of rebels rode a rebel colonel. The latter, sword waving in the air, called out to the boy to surrender, applying a gun to his forehead. He told him that he never would surrender, and he didn't seem to change his mind just now. He simply pulled up the shortened musket and sent a bullet through the rebel's head. As the colonel tumbled from his saddle the charge was again sounded and over the enemy's horse and dragons. This was a good thing for 'Johnny' Clem, though he probably didn't appreciate it at the moment. While the rest were killed or captured he got up after midnight and made his way to Chickamauga. Lossing's history says he got three bullet holes through his cap that day. Gen. Rosecrans made him sergeant and placed him on the roll of honor for that day's work, while the deeds of valor of this little drummer were named with those of Thomas and his military campers.

He was now but twelve years of age and had participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Kennesaw Mountain, Resaca, Nashville and every important battle of the Army of the Cumberland. He was captured shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, while with a supply train, and was paroled in sixty days and sent to Camp Chase for exchange. When he reached the Union lines he found Pap Thomas in command. The latter made him an orderly sergeant and placed him in the staff. At Atlanta, while delivering a dispatch to General Logan, his pony was shot under him and the same bullet took effect in Johnny's shoulder. "There was one thing that stood between the boy-soldier and a commission, and that was the lack of education and age. At the close of the war he went to Indianapolis and began to qualify himself for teaching. He did the Grand West Point. While other boys had been at school Johnny had been fighting in the field. However, his military friends were at the head of affairs and all powerful. He was appointed to the army from civil life, has served in the field on the frontier since and was promoted to captain and assistant quartermaster and assigned to the military depot at Philadelphia. His career has been a brilliant one. He is still boyish-looking, small of stature and, in spite of the flattery and honors heaped upon him, as modest a young man as ever wore regimentals."

This Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, Chicago.

A Varied Performance.

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which not beneficially on every diseased organ.

Having decided to close up my Grocery Business, I will sell the stock on hand at prices never before offered to the people. This is no dodge, I mean Business.

GEO. SCARCLIFF, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

Will exchange a large Farm for a small one. Will exchange a 137 acre Farm for City Property.

Will exchange a large, valuable house and acre of land, in city, for house and lot having less value.

Sixteen Rock County Farms for sale, ranging in size from 21 to 80 acres, and comprising some of the best farms in this county.

Two Wood Lots for sale, situated in Rock County, one near the city of Janesville.

City Property For Sale.

Twenty-five houses and lots for sale, and several to exchange for other property.

WESTERN LANDS.

Approved Farms for sale, or to exchange for City Property.

If you wish to buy, sell, or exchange Real Estate, or require any information pertaining to Real Estate, please call on me at my Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office, Janesville, Wis., and I will gladly and faithfully render any service in my power.

Office hours: From 9 to 12 a. m., and from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

H. H. BLANCHARD.

If you place your real estate in my hands to sell, you will not be required to sign a contract containing a 90-day or any other unreasonable provision.

U. L. BLANCHARD.

15246m

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn on July 27th.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

STICKS ONLY \$5. Shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$2,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote in franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 20, A. D. 1869.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING ON MONDAY, JULY 27th, 1882.

Under the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La., and J. H. A. FAIRBANKS, of Va., who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Results.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Functions, in FIFTH in proportion.

1. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

1. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM!

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

COMMENCING TO-MORROW,

SATURDAY, JULY 29th.

We Shall Make a Reduction on

Straw Hats!

AS FOLLOWS:

\$3.00 Manillas at \$2.50

\$1.50 Straw, at \$1.25

\$1.25 Straw, at \$1.00

\$1.00 Straw, at 75

And so on through the entire stock. The goods were all marked in plain figures when first put in stock, and in order that every one will POSITIVELY get the reduction, we shall cut this out and post it in the Hat Department.

SMITH & SON'S

One Price, Square Dealers.

THE OLD PIONEER BOOK STORE!

Janesville, Wisconsin, Wis'nsins

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, Prayer and Psalm Books, at SUTHERLAND'S.

MISCELLANEOUS & GIFT BOOKS. The largest assortment in the State, at SUTHERLAND'S.

Largest Stock of School Books. In Rock County, at SUTHERLAND'S Book Store.

Largest Assortment of Wall Paper and Curtains in the city at SUTHERLAND'S.

Splendid Auto and Photo Albums. At SUTHERLAND'S.

John Foley's, and the Best Stylographic Pens at SUTHERLAND'S.

For the Finest Assortment of Art Goods, and Stationery, call at SUTHERLAND'S.

Frames and Cornices Made To order, in the highest style, at SUTHERLAND'S.

J. SUTHERLAND AND SONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN Silver-Plated Ware!

Large Assortment of Watches and Fine Jewelry

Just Received by

WEBB & HALL

Corner Main and Milwaukee sts. nov54ly

Represent the Oldest and Largest Stock Insurance Companies in America and England.

Represent the Oldest and Largest Stock Insurance Companies in the World.

Represent the Safest and Best known Fire Insurance Companies in America and England, and write policies at best rates.

Represent one of the Oldest, best known and largest Life Companies in this country.

Losses are all promptly and fairly adjusted and paid.

Have Houses, Lots and Lands for sale or rent, and Money to Loan at low rates of interest.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any five newspapers in Rock county.

Post-Office--Summer Time Table.

Mail arrives and departs at the Janesville Post-Office as follows:	Depart.	Arrive.
Whitewater, Palmyra and	8 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago and Madison	9:20 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Madison	9:20 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	10:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Madison	10:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	11:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Madison	11:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	12:20 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
Madison	12:20 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	1:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison	1:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	2:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison	2:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	3:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Madison	3:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	4:20 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Madison	4:20 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	5:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Madison	5:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	6:20 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Madison	6:20 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	7:20 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Madison	7:20 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	8:20 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Madison	8:20 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	9:20 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Madison	9:20 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	10:20 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Madison	10:20 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	11:20 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
Madison	11:20 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
Madison (via Elroy and Har-	12:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Madison	12:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.

On Saturday night, a through coach from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train, and on Monday morning, a through coach is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can save much trouble and expense in the shipment and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

B. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

FROM DAKOTA.

SIXTH FALLS, July 31.

Gazette:--After leaving Janesville we came by Prairie du Chien and on to Seneca, through Iowa, making most of our stoppage in Cerro Gordo and Mitchell counties. There is much low and wet land until you get there. It has been too wet to give the corn suitable cultivation, and they will have a small crop of that cereal. There is some beautiful country about Clear Lake, and there are many attractions to those wishing to settle down for a home.

After leaving Iowa we came by Austin, Albert Lea, Wells, Winnebago City and Mankato, in Minnesota, by the Southern Minnesota railroad, and had to go through much rain, also, and corn looks too small for an average crop.

Albert Lea is a fine place, with many beautiful residences, and some attractions to visitors. They have all the railroads that are needed, and business sufficient to make a lively town. There is considerable weather there; the land is rolling, and the crops are good, all but corn.

From Albert Lea to this place it is one long stretch of open prairie country, and too much wet land, yet I suppose this to be an exceptional season. It is very thinly settled, but most of the land is owned by somebody. This town has a population of about five thousand, and is filled with business and business people. Some two hotels and we went to the third, one before we could find a spare bed. It has a splendid water power and a flouring mill that cost \$500,000 dollars, with a capacity of 1,500 barrels of flour per day. The country is splendid and the crops are all good. Corn the best we have seen this year, much of it still in the field. Barley is most of it in the stock and they are cutting oats and spring wheat.

The soil is good, the roads are good and in a few years when the farmers can get up suitable buildings, and their groves and orchards have a little more growth, it will be second to none in the Western States. Everybody came here poor, and it will take a little time to bring all the comforts. Some farms are held at fifty dollars per acre now. I knew but little of this great West before this trip and I am astonished at what I see. There is room for many years to come for all the people that choose to settle in this country.

There is life and activity here and every ambitious and industrious man can secure a good home and a competence.

A. M. CARTER.

ITS CERTAINLY--To cure Dyspepsia and Bilelessness is not speculation, but is proved with letter from persons of high respectability constantly coming in. ZOFER is an absolute cure. Sold by Price & Evenson.

Hope on, hope ever.

No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis--if other treatment have failed--hope on! go at once for Thomas' ZOFER. It will secure you immediate relief.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

Horse Sense.

The three horses connected with engine company No. 12, Boston Highways, are handsome animals and as noted for their remarkable intelligence as for their fine appearance. Under the care of the members the horses have become very tractable, and are obedient to the slightest word or gesture. A few mornings ago some witnesses of their understanding were witnessed, and are well worth detailing. One horse, "Charlie," had received no food since the night previous, and when he was given his morning supply of corn, he began to eat with great zest, but the words "Charlie, come here," spoken in a low tone from the rear of the stable, caused him instantly to stop eating his tempting breakfast, and to back from his stall and walk to the person calling him. Each of the horses did the same thing without hesitation, and at the command, "Go back," each trotted to his stall. The harnesses were removed from the horses, and each was told in succession to go and put on his collar. The collars were placed on each, so that the heads could go through, and each horse walked deliberately across the floor and wriggled his head into the collar without the slightest aid. After this they poked their heads into their bridles, which were held for them, each horse opening his mouth and taking his bit voluntarily. The main part of the harnesses can be hung in any part of the room with the assurance that at the word of command the horses will walk to the exact spot and place themselves in such a position that the harnesses can be readily dropped into place. The endeavors of the animals to secure a position favorable to the easy adjustment of the collars almost compel one to believe that they are endowed with reason.

—Boston Herald.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The River Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itasca to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long, from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, a total of 3,902 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and, having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,134 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. The "American Encyclopedia of 1875," from which the previously quoted figures are taken, says: "It is navigable, as far as the district of Egypt, about 1,800 miles from the Mediterranean. Its average length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert Nyanza can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently, the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 566 more than the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi."

That purely vegetable compound, BUCKEY BLOOD PURIFIER, may be justly termed the *Elisir of Life*. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and F. Sherer & Co.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—According to the will of the late Eli Bates, of Chicago, \$40,000 will be expended for a monument to Lincoln, and \$15,000 for a fountain, both to be placed in Lincoln Park.

Miss Harriet Allen, an interesting and remarkable old lady of Boston, was recently congratulated by her friends on cutting a new set of teeth. Miss Allen has passed her eighty-second year.

—A collection of the last poems of Longfellow, never before published, and including those found among his papers after his death, has recently been issued, under the title of "In the Harbor."—Our Continent.

—Jay Gould is as fond of flowers as he is of railroads, and owns the largest private conservatory in the United States. It is on the grounds of his summer residence at Irvington, N. Y., is 400 feet long, with several wings of eighty feet each, and contains over 4,000 varieties of plants most of which were brought from Europe this year. The grounds are 500 acres in extent, and there are large flower and vegetable gardens.

—George Francis Train is living in New York, where he is considered, for the light of a hundred lands. For years he has been in Madison Park, surrounded by children, whom he treats to candy and playthings. He has not spoken to a man for an entire year. His skin is very dark from exposure, and his hair is as white as snow. This man introduced the American street railway in London and great opposition. —N. Y. Times.

—There is a pathetic and poetical story told about James Thomson, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night." In his youth he was in the British army, and was sent to a beautiful spot, from which the demands of military life temporarily separated him. One day he received news of her slight illness, and on the next came without further warning the news of her sudden death. The young poet felt senseless to the ground, and for many weeks lay dangerously ill. He rose a reckless and defiant man, careless of life and fortune. —N. Y. Herald.

—Dr. Nelson H. Cary, the father of Annie Louise Cary, had a musical family. His eldest son, who was a fine bass singer, and married a musician, John Barry, at one time well-known opera singer. William Cary, the second son, was a good singer. Maria Cary, now Mrs. J. C. Merrill, of Portland, the next youngest child, was supposed to possess a richer contralto than her younger sister Annie. The next daughter, Ellen Cary, was the only soprano singer in the family. There then came Samuel Cary, who had a good bass voice. With the musical qualities of the voice of the next younger child, Annie Louise Cary, the public is well acquainted. The youngest child, Ada Cary, is about to become a professional singer. —Chicago Tribune.

HUMOROUS.

—Haxian has won \$80,000 by his skill with the cards. That is what we call good luck.

—Whose parents had hoped they had lost a son, but he came back one day.

—To their awful dismay.

—So they called her a wicked impostor.

—A man residing in the suburbs of a Kentucky town has found a bed of remarkably fine clay, and now he is undecided as to whether he should start a brick yard or a shop for the manufacture of Parisian bon-bons.

—Two brothers who were very successful dentists built a large and handsome house, the appearance of which was thought to resemble a large molar tooth. It was a common remark: "See what brothers can do when they pull together!" —Chicago Tribune.

—"Edward, what do I hear—that you have discovered your grandmother, who told you just now to jump down those steps?" "Grandma didn't tell us not to jump, she only came to the door and said: 'I wouldn't jump down those steps, boys,' and I shouldn't think she was an old lady like her!" —N. Y. Graphic.

—Some modern time inventing genius has devised a plan which is certain to make a young lady pianist play smoothly. We have a little machine known as a stuffed-cloth, which, if properly used, will prevent young pianists from playing all, which is really the great desideratum. —New Haven Register.

—"But why did you leave her so hastily?" asked a sympathizing friend who was trying to console a lover for his separation from the object of his idolatry. "O, it was a sudden impulse." "What sort of an impulse?" "I don't know exactly," returned the sufferer, thoughtfully, "but it must have been at least a No. 12." —Brooklyn Eagle.

—The present Parisian fashion of carrying canes is to "hold the stick in the middle still, with the elbows at an angle." Some day it may be fashionable in Paris to wear breeches, and then those fellows who introduced the cane-holding fashion, as well as its followers, will be badly led. It will be a fashion they are unable to adopt, for obvious reasons. —Savoyard Herald.

—To a country parson, not more than half-way round the world from Boston, a rustic couple went to be married, accompanied by the aunt of the bride, an elderly female, with sharp eyes and nose, and a general air of intending to see that everything was done duly and in order. The aunt walked keenly during the ceremony, noting her husband vigorously at each emphatic word, and, on the conclusion, she rose energetically to her feet, saluted the newly-married couple with a business-like air, and then turned briskly to the clergyman. "Mr. M., she said, "I never met you before, but I know you are, and I must say how beautiful and how grammatically you have married them two." —Boston Courier.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The River Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itasca to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long, from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, a total of 3,902 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and, having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,134 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. The "American Encyclopedia of 1875," from which the previously quoted figures are taken, says: "It is navigable, as far as the district of Egypt, about 1,800 miles from the Mediterranean. Its average length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert Nyanza can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently, the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 566 more than the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi."

That purely vegetable compound, BUCKEY BLOOD PURIFIER, may be justly termed the *Elisir of Life*. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and F. Sherer & Co.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The River Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itasca to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long, from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, a total of 3,902 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and, having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,134 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. The "American Encyclopedia of 1875," from which the previously quoted figures are taken, says: "It is navigable, as far as the district of Egypt, about 1,800 miles from the Mediterranean. Its average length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert Nyanza can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently, the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 566 more than the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi."

That purely vegetable compound, BUCKEY BLOOD PURIFIER, may be justly termed the *Elisir of Life*. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and F. Sherer & Co.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The River Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itasca to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long, from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, a total of 3,902 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and, having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,134 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. The "American Encyclopedia of 1875," from which the previously quoted figures are taken, says: "It is navigable, as far as the district of Egypt, about 1,800 miles from the Mediterranean. Its average length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert Nyanza can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently, the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 566 more than the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi."

That purely vegetable compound, BUCKEY BLOOD PURIFIER, may be justly termed the *Elisir of Life*. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and F. Sherer & Co.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The River Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itasca to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long, from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, a total of 3,902 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and, having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,134 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. The "American Encyclopedia of 1875," from which the previously quoted figures are taken, says: "It is navigable, as far as the district of Egypt, about 1,800 miles from the Mediterranean. Its average length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert Nyanza can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently, the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 566 more than the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi."

That purely vegetable compound, BUCKEY BLOOD PURIFIER, may be justly termed the *Elisir of Life*. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price \$1.00.

Sold by Palmer & Stevens and F. Sherer & Co.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

The River Amazon is the greatest volume of water flowing through any country of the world; but it is but 3,000 miles long. The Mississippi from Lake Itasca to its junction with the Missouri is 2,616 miles long, from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, a total of 3,902 miles; the Missouri runs 2,908 miles to join the Mississippi, and, having had given to it the length to the sea, is 4,134 miles long. To the sacred river, the Nile, must be given the credit of running through the greatest stretch of country. The "American Encyclopedia of 1875," from which the previously quoted figures are taken, says: "It is navigable, as far as the district of Egypt, about 1,800 miles from the Mediterranean. Its average length throughout all its windings from the limit of steam navigation above Gondokoro is 3,000 miles. The additional length to Lake Albert Nyanza can scarcely be less than 200 miles, and consequently, the river traverses a distance of about 4,700 miles, or 566 more than the Mississippi and Lower Mississippi."

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—A farmer writes to the *Virginia Bragger* that he observes the necessity of setting tires by a simple preventative. He fills the floors with linseed oil, and says the tires will wear out before they will get loose.

—Francis Talmage is of opinion that the man who makes a message, when he dies, to pass into the body of an everlasting stage horse, or travel forever on an endless tour path as a fly-bitten mule. —Chicago Journal.

—Our own profitable agriculture has encouraged all continents in the belief that the most substantial basis of a people's wealth is its agriculture. The world has never produced such an abundance of food in any one year as it will have produced in the present year, 1882.—N. Y. Post.

—Ice Cream: One quart of milk, the yolks of four eggs, one large spoonful of flour stirred to a smooth paste in a little of the milk, and one pound of sugar; scald until thick, taking care not to let it burn. When cold, add one quart of whipped cream and the beaten whites of four eggs; flavor to suit the taste, and it is ready to be frozen. —Germanian Telegraph.

—The burdock is a biennial, and seeds freely, the seeds retaining their vitality for several years. If not allowed to perfect seeds it may be readily exterminated by cutting off with a hoe just below the surface of the ground, and covering the stub with salt. The moisture which the salt extracts causes the root to rot. If not salted the root will send up shoots though cut low in the ground. —Denver Tribune.

—Nothing takes from the good looks of a room more than a dusty and discolored chandelier, and there is no need of having one in this condition when a few cents and a little time can remedy the matter. If bronze powder is mixed with copal varnish, it can be applied to the chandelier and make it look like new again. About the preservation in the drugstore where you purchase them. —N. Y. Post.

—If the roots of tulips and hyacinths are left in the bed where they have bloomed, and the stalks cut after blooming in the winter there will be an annual blooming. The reason why hyacinths that are flowered in water-glasses are exhausted and make so poor a growth is that the flowers and stems are produced at the expense of the bulb, and this is not renewed in any way. When grown in soil the bulb is able to bloom repeatedly. —N. Y. Times.

The Propagation of Plants by Cuttings.

The conditions required for propagating plants by cuttings or slips are very nearly the same, as far as temperature and soil go, as are found to give the best results in raising from seeds. In fact, it makes but little difference what the soil is for rooting cuttings, provided it is light. We have experienced that nearly everything, and find there is little choice, although it is our practice to use ordinary building sand, as it is easier to work with than anything else, and when watered never gets muddy, as a heavier soil would do. But do not suppose for a minute that sand is indispensable to the rooting of cuttings, for if the conditions of temperature are right, and the condition of the cuttings is right, they will root in almost any material in which they are placed. This temperature required is very similar to that in which seeds should be germinated. If of a hardy mixture, they will do nicely in a temperature averaging sixty degrees, but if of a tender or tropical nature then the temperature should not average less than seventy-five degrees. For example, you can very easily root cuttings of Geraniums, Roses, Verbenas, Pelargoniums, Camellias, and others of what are known as "greenhouse plants" in a temperature averaging sixty degrees; but if we attempt to root Colums, Bouvardias, Begonias, and other plants whose nature is tropical at that temperature, they will be almost certain to fail, and success can only be complete at a temperature ranging from seventy to eighty degrees. Much depends on the condition of the cutting. I believe I was the first to introduce what is known as the snapping condition of the cutting. (That is, when the shoot of a Verbena, Geranium, Fuchsia, Begonia, Stelia or plants of that character, is bent, if it breaks or snaps clean off then it is in the proper condition for rooting; if it bends it is not. Not that the bent cutting would not root, but that it would take longer to root, and make a feebler plant when it did root than one that had the proper conditions for the forming of roots.

Florists use what are called propagating-benches for rooting cuttings when wanted on a large scale, as they usually are by them; but when an amateur not having greenhouse facilities wishes to root a few slips, there is no process that we can recommend better than what is known as "the snapper system," which, even at the risk of telling it to some of your readers who already understand it, I must again repeat, as there is no other plan that is so simple and so safe. Take any common saucer or plate, into which put sand to the depth of an inch or so. Then prepare the cuttings in the usual manner and place them in the sand, using enough to touch each other. The sand is then to be watered so as to bring it into the condition of mud. The saucer thus filled with slips may be placed on the window-sill and exposed to the sun. The cuttings must be fully exposed to the sun and never shaded. But one condition is absolutely essential to success in the cuttings: take root the slips must be kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering-pot, and the watering must be done very gently, else the cuttings may be washed out. There is every certainty that ninety-nine per cent. of the cuttings put in will take root, provided they were in the proper condition when placed in the saucer, and that the sand is kept in the condition of mud, and the slips are kept constantly saturated with water, and always in the condition of mud. To do this the slips must be watered at least once a day with a very fine rose watering

